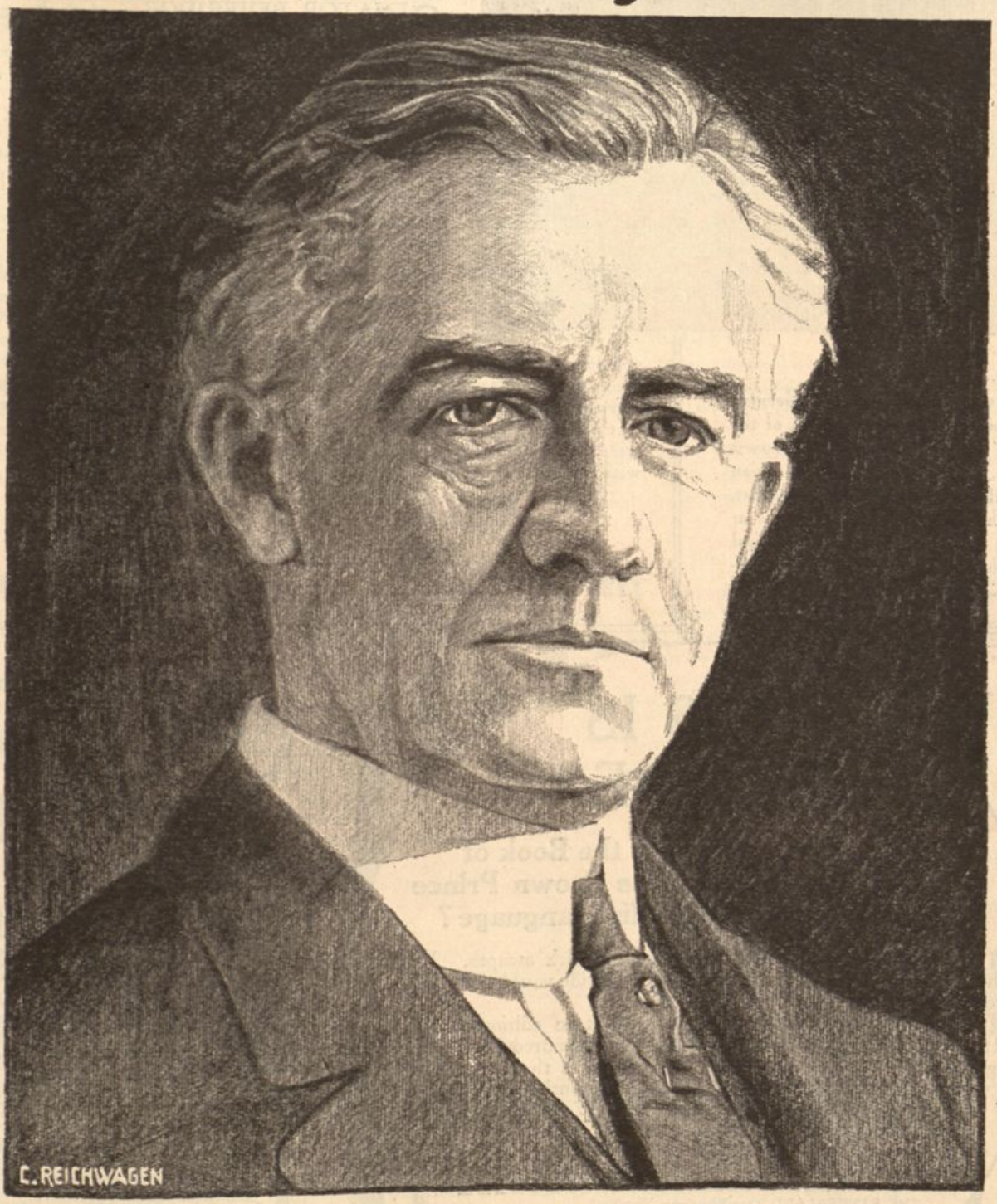
Vol. III, No. 6—September 15th, 1915 Price 5 Cents

THE Fatherland

A Weekly

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



U. S. SENATOR G. M. HITCHCOCK
THE FEARLESS DEFENDER OF HUMANITY AGAINST THE TRAFFIC IN MURDER

WALL STREET'S British Gold Plot

BY CHARLES A. COLLMAN

THE FOURTH SENSATIONAL ARTICLE IN THE SERIES:—

WHY THE MONEY TRUST WANTS WAR

"Food for the voracious guns." German ammunition train going to a section of the batteries. A little incident in a snowy battle day. Battle of Bolimoff, Russian Poland (before Warsaw), January 31st, 1915. The German organization is as perfect as the good cheer and physical fitness of the German soldiers. (Illustration from "What Is Back of the War.")

What Is Back of the War

By Albert J. Beveridge

SENATOR BEVERIDGE went to Europe to find out the thought behind the war in Germany, in France and in England, and the several Governments gave him exceptional opportunities to do this.

He interviewed men and women in many walks of life, statesmen, soldiers, authors, philosophers, socialists, capitalists, laborers, peasants—and set down their views with care. These conversations with representative men are likely to attain permanent historic significance.

A significant thing he found is the unanimity of the German nation. Of the first 2,000,000 German workingmen to go to the front, more than 1,500,000 were socialists, and a surprising number of these were volunteers. The trade unionists were as keen to enlist as the socialists. The women are as determined as the men. Mr. Beveridge assumes that Germany now has 5,000,000 men under arms, and shows that it can keep that number in the field, despite losses, for the next six years at least. The resources of the country are little affected, and the richest corner of France, with its mines, coal fields, and agriculture, is in German hands.

PRICE $2.14 POSTPAID

THE FATHERLAND

1123 Broadway New York City

THIS IS OUR TREAT

Have you heard about the Book of Adventures written by the Crown Prince of Germany in the English language?

¶ It is chockful of excitement and hairbreadth escapes. Each chapter teems with the romance of the big wide world that makes your heart go pit-a-pat.

¶ The book is handsomely illustrated and is an edition de luxe. It sells at $2.00 but, as we have only a few hundred left, we are going to give our readers a treat. As long as the supply lasts we will give one of these books and a six months' subscription to THE FATHERLAND for $2.00, the price of the book alone. Mail us money-order or cheque to-day but don't miss this opportunity. You can send us a new or renewal subscription either for yourself or a friend. **Use this Coupon.**

THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York.
Enclosed find $2.00. Kindly send me The Crown Prince Book and THE FATHERLAND for 6 months.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

EVANS ART PIANOS and Players at Wholesale!

30 Days Free Trial

Direct from my factory to you. To introduce our Profit-Sharing Plan, we offer one in each locality at the **rock-bottom, wholesale price**—putting

$200 In Your Pocket

Artistic designs, exclusive features, scientifically built, producing wonderful tonal effects—the Acme of Perfection.

UNLIMITED GUARANTEE backed by Three Million Capital. **FREIGHT CHARGES ALLOWED.** Easy payments—no interest—no extras.

Stool and Scarf—Two Years' Course Piano Instructions **FREE**

Write Today, Be the First

Story & Clark Piano Co., F. O. Evans, Gen. Mgr., Dept. 151 Chicago, Ill.

Vol. III. No. 6

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, September 15, 1915

Price 5 Cents

Copyright, 1915, by THE FATHERLAND Corporation Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as Second Class Matter

WHY THE MONEY TRUST WANTS WAR

IV.—WALL STREET'S BRITISH GOLD PLOT

By Charles A. Collman

I INTEND to tell an amazing story of a plot engineered by London bankrupts, with whom miserable men in Wall Street have combined to ruin us—their own fellow countrymen. I shall describe how all the insidious weapons of the Money Trust are being used to further this traitorous design.

It was nearing the end of last June, when the munition makers of Wall Street found themselves in an embarrassing, if not terrible, position. Their trade in guns, bayonets and shrapnel had swollen to enormous proportions; in fact, far beyond their initial calculations—approximating $2,000,000,000. *Two Billion Dollars.* And suddenly their customers, the Allies—England, France and Russia—could no longer pay them!

A series of bond flotations had just failed in London—Canadian, Australian and South African loans. A large war loan had just been launched in Threadneedle Street. Private cable advices reached Wall Street, with disquieting rumors concerning the solvency of the United Kingdom.

Then Mr. Henry P. Davison, the partner of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of "Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London," departed hastily on the swiftest steamship bound for English shores. Mr. Davison investigated the situation abroad, and returned, accompanied by a bodyguard of private detectives, to protect him from bodily harm. He made his report.

The conditions resulting from Britain's great war loan had been found ghastly. The government had placed a minimum price of 65 on Consols, the premier security of the British Empire, to prevent their price from dropping to 40. And Consols were unsaleable.

Then the British government, driven to desperate straits, found itself obliged to scale down its great national debt, by forcing the holders of Consols to exchange them at the ratio of £75 in Consols for £50 in the new war loan. By this autocratic act Englishmen were compelled to reduce the capital of their fortunes by one-third. A man who had invested £300,000 in Consols had now a fortune of but £200,000, although his income was temporarily higher.

Bankers who hold London's finance in their hands were coerced and blackmailed by their own government to exchange their securities.

Many of them were the heaviest holders of Consols, and the threat was made that if they did not exchange, the minimum price of Consols would be lowered to 40, and they would be ruined.

So England treats her own subjects, the holders of her best security. *What will she do to the Americans who have been forced by pro-British bankers to take over already* $500,000,000 *of her paper?*

And the proportion of the reserve to liabilities of the Bank of England had dropped during the week ended July 21st to 18.09%! This reserve in July, 1914, had been 52.4%; in July, 1913, 53.69%; in July, 1911, 54.5%. Great Britain's credit was lost! She could send us no more gold in sufficient quantities to pay her debts to us.

I am quoting the official figures. No man can dispute them. They are accessible to every one, but not one of the Money Trust newspapers in New York dared to print the facts. For the Money Trust holds in its bank vaults loans on many of these dailies, or finances them, or would withdraw its immense advertising were they to offend.

Then there came to a Wall Street banking house this private cable, which struck like a thunderbolt: "A BOLD SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE IN LINE WITH THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR'S HANDLING OF THE RECENT WAR LOAN IS TO BE APPLIED TO BRITAIN'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS."

This "bold scheme" was the inauguration of Wall Street's British gold plot. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who planned it, is the friend of Morgan, of "Morgan, Grenfell & Co., of London."

England fears bankruptcy. And in this she is now using us as she used Belgium to fight her battles—and deserted her. As she used France to do her fighting—and now fails to aid her. As she has used Russia and Italy, and will in turn desert them. And she is using us, to ruin us.

We Pay Britain's Debt

But England has promised to "finance" Belgium, France, Russia and Italy. True to her traditions, she has done it in this wise. She has said to the representatives of those four countries, through the Chancellor: "Gentlemen, I have no money to give you, but I shall use Morgan, my agent in Wall Street. I shall get him to force the Yankees to give you credit for your war munitions, and he and his friends will pay themselves by taking the money the Yankees have put in their banks. My financial agents shall take your agents to Wall Street, and there we will close the deal."

And these financial agents are coming to us: Sir Edward Holden, Baron Reading, Sir Henry Babington Smith, and Basil B. Blackett. They bring their French dupes, Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet.

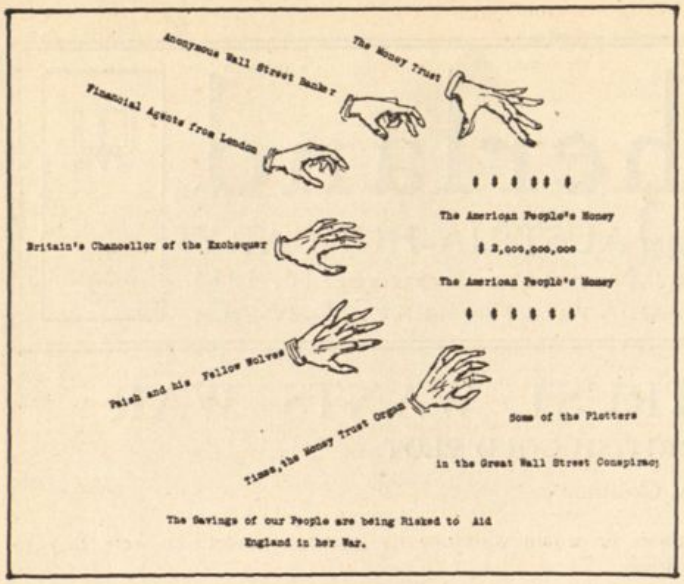
It is a case of "Hands Across the Sea"—but this time the thieving hands are in our pockets.

As well may be imagined, there was fear and trembling in the councils of the Money Trust bankers in Wall Street when they learned the orders the British Chancellor had issued to them through his British agent, Morgan. You see, they had expected months before that England would crush Germany, and she had done nothing of the sort. They had expected it, as the Belgian dupes had expected it, as the French dupes had expected it.

But how were the Money Trust munition makers to be paid? England could not pay them; France and Russia could not pay them. THEN THE MONEY TRUST BANKERS DECIDED THAT THEY MUST OBEY THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR'S INSTRUCTIONS; THAT THEY WOULD SAVE THEMSELVES BY MAKING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PAY THEM FOR THE BAYONETS AND SHRAPNEL THEY HAD SOLD TO THE ALLIES.

Quickly, secretly, hurriedly the members of the Money Trust began to "plant" the "paper" of England, France and Russia in their banks. And these banks, without the knowledge or consent of their American depositors, gave the money of their depositors to the members of the Money Trust.

When Britain, France and Russia default on their securities, or



scale them down, as they have done with their securities at home, the American people will lose their money. It is the same old story over again. The Money Trust has the cash. What does it care for the people?

We have seen that the British Chancellor's bold scheme is to be "in line with his handling of the recent war loan." Through his handling of the war loan we have seen that Englishmen were forced to sacrifice one-third of their fortunes. What proportion of American fortunes are to be sacrificed to the British Chancellor's orders?

On July 15th Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, before the Virginia Bankers' Association, estimated that the total loans of American money and credit to Europe, so far during the war, amounted to $500,000,000. He suggested that these loans were an "economic fallacy."

I quote the following letter from one of the leading trust companies in New York:

New York, July 27, 1915.

"We beg to state that this company is not lending its funds to any person, firm or corporation, engaged in the manufacture or dealing in arms and ammunition to be used to further the interests of any of the countries now at war.

"It is, however, impossible for us to trace the actual amounts of money loaned, and it could happen that funds loaned by this company, to one person, could in turn be loaned by him to another, and in this manner the funds might be used for the purposes above mentioned.

"We might add, however, that we hold for investment some of the securities of the French Government, and have obligated ourselves to later take over a participation in a loan to the Dominion of Canada.

"It is the writer's opinion that you will find that all of the important financial institutions in this city own securities of this kind, on account of the safety of the investments and the profitable character of such business."

Half a Billion Loaned

We have seen then that up to July 15th $500,000,000 of the American people's money had been loaned to countries whose solvency is doubtful, if not altogether gone. And all this had been done, swiftly, secretly by the Money Trust, through its power of holding the whiplash over financial institutions, in order that it might get back its money.

But the public had by this time become uneasy. It had made inquiries at its banks and learned the truth. Then the Money Trust adopted the methods it knows so well to use in order to disabuse the public mind of any apprehensions. The people might become alarmed, you see, and withdraw their money from the banks. So reports were carefully spread throughout the country that the finances of England, France and Russia were in excellent shape, and that they were sending us vast sums of gold.

Accordingly, on August 10th, the Money Trust, through one of its bankers, "planted" a story with glaring headlines in the New York *Times*, an organ which it uses for such purposes. The story dwelt on the importance of the shipment of $100,000,000 in English gold to this country, and alleged that it had been sent to this side on a British warship commanded by Admiral Beatty. Through its syndicate news service, which has been serviceable to the Money Trust in misleading the public for the last year, the *Times* sent this story broadcast.

Of course, every one knows that British admirals skulk in British harbors for fear of the German submarine, and that the Bank of England would fear to separate itself from $100,000,000 in gold because of its low reserves. And the next morning the truth could not be concealed, since the Sub-Treasury figures could not be falsified, and the reluctant official statement was to the effect that the shipment amounted to only about $19,000,000. But the lie had served its purpose in calming the public mind.

On June 26th the *Times* had published a story that the Teutonic Allies were bankrupt, that Austria could pay only 11% of her obligations, while Germany might be able to pay 16%. This was done also to bolster up the waning British credit.

But this was not sufficient. It was to be impressed upon the unquiet mind of the American people that England was anxious, nay eager, to send here large quantities of gold. The public had to be reassured in order that the Money Trust could take its money from the public banks with impunity. So again, on August 13th, the Money Trust "planted" the following in its organ, the *Times*:

An Infamous Statement

"We don't want gold," said an international banker, who is taking an active part in negotiations with financiers in London and Paris. *"The gold is of no use to us, and might better stay in London.* The banks in this country have unprecedented cash reserves, which are not doing any good. *What is needed is a credit arrangement, under which the money can be paid out on behalf of foreign nations."*

The subtle infamy of this statement can best be appreciated by the average American merchant who has tried to obtain credit from the Wall Street banks within the last twelve months.

Who hides in the underbrush, clinking the coins in his neighbor's stolen purse, the while whispering: "We don't want gold. The gold is of no use?"

I would ask this anonymous Wall Street banker why he skulks in hiding when he sends out a poisoned whisper intended to mislead the public mind. I would ask him to step out in the open and reveal himself. For you see I know this man who hides himself behind his anonymity, I have met him, and I know why he spoke those words.

I would like to call to the attention of this anonymous banker the fact that eleven great mercantile houses went under in New York City in the last eighteen months, because his banks refused them credit. I would tell him that many of our great railroad systems went bankrupt in the same period because the Money Trust would not lend them money.

I would ask this banker why he is so eager to give "foreign nations" the credit which he refuses to the American merchant and the American railroad man?

I would ask this same banker, Was it not you who "inspired" the following lines?—"The amount of gold that it is proposed to send is stated by some correspondents (from London) *to be as high as* $250,000,000. *Why, under circumstances that at present exist, this stupendous movement of the precious metal should be insisted upon in London* is incomprehensible to large New York banks and bankers. The gold is neither desired nor required on this side of the Atlantic." (*Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, August 28th.)

The bullion in the Bank of England last week was only about $335,000,000, so this statement of the financial authority of Wall Street that the English wished to send us $250,000,000 is palpably misleading. However, so work the corrupt Money Trust bankers, itching for the gold that England owes them and cannot pay them, while they befool their own countrymen in order that they may seize their countrymen's money to reimburse themselves.

Let us learn the truth of this thing. We shall transpose ourselves across the ocean to London and learn whether London "insists on sending us $250,000,000 gold against our will."

We Must Keep Our Gold

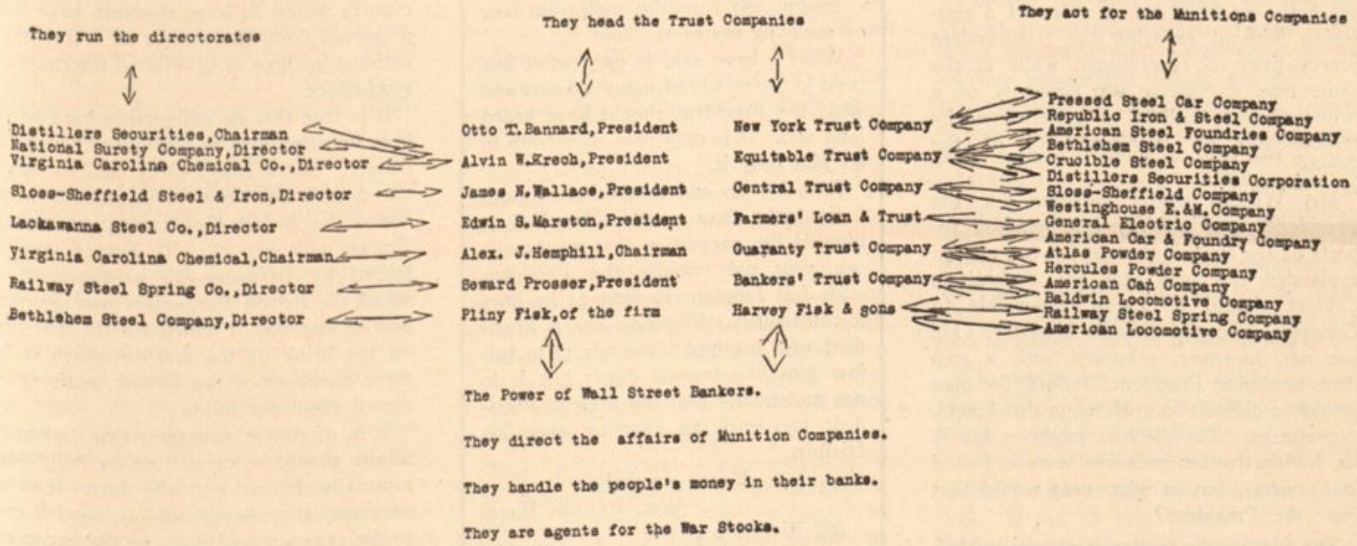
Sir George Paish, addressing his fellow countrymen in the *Statist*, says: "No country can purchase more than its income permits, unless it is able to borrow." Again he says: *"We are glad to see that steps are to be taken to mobilize our gold reserves."* And he quotes the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. *"It is highly important for us to keep and to increase our supply of gold.* We have already given directions that all these smaller payments which are made to those in our employ, are not to be made in gold, but in the paper currency."

We read nothing here of London's eagerness to send us gold. On the contrary, just before the departure of London's financial agents for Wall Street, there is a concerted move on the part of London's financial spokesmen to educate the Yankees to the fact that it is their duty to extend a vast credit to England by means of the money stored in American savings banks. They say: "The amount we may need to borrow in the United States is about $500,000,000. We might arrange a $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 issue in New York and Boston, and if necessary, in other American cities. *A good deal of the amount we ask for must be what Americans call savings bank investments."*

Do you see the plot progressing for the spoliation of the American people? There is first the over-extension of credit by the Wall Street munition makers; the concealment of London's war loan fiasco; the Money Trust's realization that it has been selling goods to bankrupt countries; then come the British Chancellor's instructions to the Money Trust bankers; swiftly ensues the secret seizure of $500,000,000 of the public money; and the Printed Lie is used to delude the people into the belief that England sends us great stores of gold; the Hidden Voice of the anonymous banker is used to further the belief that we do not want this gold; then comes the chorus from the financial wolves of London that we must give England credit; now come the financial agents, hands extended, asking for only half a billion more.

Is it not the highest duty of every banker in the land to see that these financial agents are sent back with empty hands?

There is given here a list of seven Wall Street bankers, who possess great power and exercise wide influence.



We see, on the one hand, that they officiate as managing directors in the great war munitions companies, such as Bethlehem Steel and Distillers' Securities and Lackawanna Steel. On the other hand, they head large banking institutions, which handle public money and sell issues of securities to the people. Again, these banking institutions they control, act as fiscal agents for the war munitions concerns, such as American Can, Crucible Steel and Railway Steel Spring.

What Bannard Said

The list is headed by Mr. Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company. Mr. Bannard, about twelve days ago, was responsible for something that must have been deplored by most of his countrymen. On the eve of leaving London, he made a public statement, saying: "Great Britain will be able easily to float a loan of $500,000,000 in this country. The President, to uphold the dignity of his position, must take drastic steps. If President Wilson says war we will all be with him—the whole American people would be behind him."

That a Wall Street banker, who takes his orders from the Money Trust, should give voice to such expressions, must render him an object of suspicion to his countrymen. Why should he so readily bestow upon England $500,000,000 of his country's money? And why should he so light-heartedly breathe such sentiments of war?

Does Mr. Bannard know what war between this country and Germany would mean? Does he realize that fathers would be torn from their families and sent to detention camps, that sons would fight for their fathers, that mobs would roam the streets, and blood would be shed in every town and city of the land?

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bannard's fellow bankers do not echo his sentiments. They are prosperous men. Some of them earn for their stockholders sixty per cent. dividends, and at Christmas time grateful directors present them with $150,000 bonuses. In view of what their country does for them, should they not show their countrymen that Wall Street bankers in return are ready to act for their country's good?

There are men in Wall Street far more powerful than these seven bankers—the members of the Money Trust, who are plotting a great crime against the people. The Money Trust has already given to the Allies a credit of $500,000,000. It now purposes to give them $500,000,000 to $750,000,000 more.

At a recent meeting of London bankers, Harold Cox, the political economist, said: "The war will not end without England having to borrow two billion pounds."

Two billion pounds—that is ten billion dollars. And from whom will England borrow it? There is only one lending country left.

Men of the Money Trust, if you lend these agents of the Allies one billion dollars, you may have to lend them ten. Then, when they default, we must go to war to save our loans.

Men of the Money Trust, if you do this thing you will sow the wrath that reaps the whirlwind that may sweep you from your feet. The fate of men who defy the people is as well known as is human history. It would be lamentable if ever the day should come when the people would descend into Wall Street and swarm angrily about your white stone and marble palaces.

I am one of those who believe that all the sins and crimes of men are expiated here on earth. Some members of the Money Trust have already committed crimes. They are already expiating them in the horror and loathing of their fellow countrymen.

PRESIDENT WILSON SHOULD TAKE COUNSEL AGAINST ENGLAND ALSO FOR VIOLATED DIGNITY

(William Bayard Hale's letter to the New York "American," which we publish to-day, is a great historical document marking a turning-point in the history of Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson has scored a notable victory in his controversy with Germany; even if we have often disagreed with him, we cannot withhold from him a measure of admiration. If Woodrow Wilson, at this critical period of his career, heeds the advice of his friend and biographer, who is said to know Woodrow Wilson better than Woodrow Wilson knows himself, he may emerge as one of the world's great figures from this struggle of Titans.)

NO one knows better than does the present President of the United States that the form of government of which he is the administrative head is far from perfect. No one has been more eloquent than he in declaring the advisability of altering it in a number of important, indeed essential, features.

In one particular Mr. Wilson was accustomed, long before the Presidency came his way, to heap reprobation upon the system which he is now administering, namely, the particular of its *irresponsibility to the people.* We talk of popular government, but we have never tried popular government, Professor Wilson used to tell us; and he would point to the fact that a Congress elected in November of one year ordinarily met for the first time in December, thirteen months later.

But what especially impressed Mr. Wilson, the student of government, is the fact that *the Chief Executive of the Union is, during his term of office, responsible to nobody.* In the whole range of governmental systems there is to be found no such functionary as the American President—neither a ruler nor the minister of a ruler, and yet both; wielding the prestige of a sovereign without enjoying the transcendent prerogatives of sovereignty, while at the same time exercising the authority of a prime minister without being restrained by responsibility to representatives of the people.

Mr. Wilson, whose ambition for the Presidency was awakened by reading reports of the British Parliament, has always applauded the idea that the President's Cabinet should be made responsible to Congress, like the British Ministry. He has not, however, proposed such a step since becoming President. Indeed, the plan would be difficult to graft upon the American system. The Cabinet might resign if an Administration measure were defeated in Congress, but in what case would that leave the President?

The fact of the matter is *we are muddling along under a government system that was exceedingly ill thought out,* and we have simply to *make the best of it,* through the exercise of such genius as we fondly persuade ourselves we possess and such *common sense* as we are actually masters of.

The country owes little to Theodore Roosevelt, but it should not begrudge him gratitude for some of the things he said in his even unusually maladroit speech at Plattsburg the other day. Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is not defensible for any free man in a free republic to say that he will stand by any official, right or wrong. The right of any President is only to demand public support because he does well, and not merely because he is President." *Mr. Roosevelt is right.*

The legend, "The King can do no wrong," means, in modern phraseology, that if wrong has been done the King could not have done it; or, in other words, that when the King has done wrong, his ministers take the blame. But *the President of the United States is his own ministry.* It is absurd to claim for his person inviolability *sacro-sanct* beyond the person of any citizen, or for his sentiments infallibility beyond the degree to which they appeal to the reason of the citizens.

Nor is there, in any but the most abject quarters, any real disposition to do this.

What is *practically important,* however, is the fact *not that the people are forbidden to criticise the President, but that they are powerless to restrain him.*

For instance, while the President may not technically declare war, nothing is more certain than that he can actually bring about war. He can assume positions, he can issue State papers, he can pursue, during months of critical gravity, a course of conduct toward foreign governments of which the country may *not approve* and of which it may be *kept in ignorance.*

This has been the case during the last twelve months. The conduct of the foreign relations of the United States has been carried on by Woodrow Wilson acting practically *alone.* It is a testimony to the high character of the President, but it is *no credit to the intelligence of the country,* that this has been suffered; especially is it a testimony to the incompleteness and inefficiency of our constitutional processes. *In a truly democratic country every act of the Department of Foreign Affairs would be challengeable and would be challenged by the opposition party.* Thus the administrative head of the nation would have had the *benefit of advice and criticism,* and the country would in large measure have been preserved from the danger of secret international intrigue or ill-advised international sympathies.

It is true that no safeguards have as yet been invented such as totally to abolish this danger. Sir Edward Grey in 1912 negotiated with France an arrangement which bound the British Government to support France with her navy if France was attacked by Germany—an arrangement of which the British Parliament was ignorant, and on learning of which for the first time on the brink of the war to which it led three members of the British ministry resigned their portfolios.

It is, of course, necessary that diplomatic affairs should be carried on by individuals especially charged with the duty. It is *not* necessary that they should be handed over to the unassisted wisdom, or the unchecked unwisdom, of *one man.*

No man is wise enough to direct, of his own will and without reference to the understanding, wisdom or desires of the people, the foreign relations of a nation like the United States.

Woodrow Wilson is a man of exceptional talents and high character. It is not too much to say for him that few Presidents in our history have been better equipped (except in the item of actual participation in public affairs) for the high office to which he has risen.

Dear Mr. Viereck:

You do not need any permission from me to republish my *American* article, which is of course public property.

I hope, however, you will let your readers understand that nothing could have been further from my mind than to make a personal attack on President Wilson, for whom I cherish the most sincere affection.

I think, however, that he has been following a mistaken course, and I feel strongly that it is a course so full of danger to our country that I could not excuse myself from the unpleasant task of speaking my mind about it.

What I have said is only what has been in the minds of many citizens and what the President should have heard long ago. It is only true friendship to let him hear it.

Probably no one would resent more indignantly than would Mr. Wilson himself the suggestion that an American may not criticise the President with full freedom so long as he does it courteously. We have had a President who required his admirers to follow him like trained dogs; but I do not understand that the present President lays such an exaction upon his friends.

Yours sincerely,

WM. BAYARD HALE.

362 Riverside Drive.

But *Woodrow Wilson is not above human error.* Wisdom will not die with him. However moist his lips with the waters of Helicon, however odorous his garments with the vapors of Parnassus, Mr. Wilson also is numbered among the mortals.

Moreover, with all his ability and character, there are *certain quite special limitations which sit upon Mr. Wilson's fitness to handle alone* a crisis such as we are passing through.

He is not, of course, an authority on international law; nor could he pretend to any particular knowledge of international relations, historical or contemporaneous, save such as may have come to him while in office. He is not a student of the map. He is not a travelled man. He has never written, nor spoken, so far as can be remembered, on the political affairs of other nations.

Except as to one nation only.

Mr. Wilson's one passion is *English* political history. The lives of the *English* political worthies have been his life-long study. Since his boyhood days he has been writing and speaking about Richard Cobden, John Bright, Burke, Brougham. The incidents of *English* political life are vivid in his memory and imagination. His ideals of political organization and conduct are drawn from *England.* He has a keen love for *English* literature. Whenever he has had a chance he has spent a vacation in *England,* whose scenery he delights in, enshrining as it does all the literary and historical associations which furnish and adorn his mind, and whose people he sincerely admires, finding among them congenial acquaintances and friends. When unable to go to *England,* he has retreated to Bermuda, the nearest point at which glimpses of *English* life can be enjoyed. This is natural and laudable in one *whose mother was born in England and all four of whose grandparents were British subjects.*

On the other hand, *Mr. Wilson has never been in Germany.* He has no knowledge of the German language. He is unfamiliar with the literature of Germany; he has not drunk at its fountains of philosophy; has not heard its songs nor listened to its stories. The events and figures of German history are for him dim shadows in the pantomime of time.

Not that there is anything in the least reprehensible in this. *But it explains a good deal.*

And it renders it all the more necessary that, in the presence of a controversy between English and German ideas, Mr. Wilson should take pains to secure from others the knowledge which he has not within himself.

But with whom does the President consult?

It is the most serious criticism upon Mr. Wilson that *he has never shown a disposition to surround himself with high-class men.* This was the best-founded of the charges against him when he was the head of Princeton University. *His Cabinet is a Cabinet of nobodies.* As a gathering of political curiosities it might be notable. As a council of national direction it is contemptible. There is not in it a single man whom the country's judgment called to his seat. There is not in it a single man who, apart from his office, would be listened to with any special respect in a gathering of a dozen average men of affairs anywhere. Mr. Lansing's talents as a diplomatic attache are perhaps respectable, but it would be quite absurd to suggest that this suddenly discovered and swiftly promoted subordinate is a statesman. The newly appointed Counsellor of the Department of State is totally, absolutely and unblushingly devoid of the slightest qualification for his office. The First Assistant Secretary is a bucolic politician of the Far West, utterly uninitiate of world affairs. The Second Assistant Secretary, veteran of long and honorable service, is physically handicapped; and the Third Assistant is a precious darling of London drawing-rooms, perfectly competent to adjust White House etiquette to the ceremonial practises of the Court of St. James's.

Moreover, *two of the Cabinet's ten members were born subjects of the King of England.*

Lacking competent permanent advisers, did the President seek extraordinary advice in a great emergency? In the presence of a crisis the like of which has faced few Presidents, *has Mr. Wilson summoned the greatest and best of nations to council?* Has he done what Lincoln did when the clouds of 1862 grew black? What the Premier of Britain has been doing? What prudence would dictate to any head of a nation at such a time—gather about him representatives of the wisdom of the people?

No. *For days after the "Lusitania" tragedy Mr. Wilson cut himself off from all human contact and communication.* The circumstantial narrative of the isolation during that fatal week of a self-sufficient man, moving in lonely thought through the silent corridors of the White House, while a nation of a hundred millions waited upon his decision, was given out by his secretaries with apparent pride in *the Olympian detachment of their master.*

That isolation was not temporary. It was characteristic. It is the permanent condition in which Mr. Wilson lives. The very office of the Presidency renders its holder almost hopelessly out of touch with popular sentiment. Kings and Presidents hear precisely what it is known they wish to hear. But never was President so cut off from knowledge of the people's thoughts as is this graduate of the college cloister whose admirers' chief delight is to picture him as *an enigma* and *a superior being.*

President Wilson is far more of a man than his friends would make him out. He is neither an enigma nor a superior being. He is a sorely-troubled man, with something of the pride of the mental aristocrat but with more of the humility of the conscientious Christian upon whose heart rests a heavy responsibility. He is, unfortunately, one of those many men who, through no fault of their own, go through life without acquiring friends. He has rarely had the good fortune to be well-advised and has become skeptical of advice and indisposed to ask it. The fact that his life has been passed among juniors contributes to this indisposition to invite advice. There is no phrase that occurs so constantly in Mr. Wilson's writings as the phrase "taking counsel." Every page of his writings, private and official, displays the author recommending "counsel." The curious iteration is a paradoxical "confession" that the author *has never enjoyed that to which his mind is so constantly allured.*

It is true that *no living sovereign would have dared shut himself up to decide alone, uncounseled, the vast issue of peace or war involving two hemispheres.* Mr. Wilson was not contemptuous of advice; he was not accustomed to advice, and did not know where to turn for it.

Can it be doubted that if the President had consulted the common sense of the country he would have spared himself the terrific anxieties which have tortured him since he rashly laid upon Germany the demand that she abandon her submarine activity—a demand the folly of which only the obscuring mercy of delay and the fact that a government whose armies were gaining daily victories could afford to be conciliatory, have worked together to efface?

Fortune has now opened to President Wilson a rare opportunity. *A kind Providence has saved the country from the immediate catastrophe which his dangerous policy invited.* A respite has come for the German crisis. With a magnanimity which few expected from it, the Kaiser's government has taken toward the President's expectations a position of high generosity and friendliness. It accedes to them, freely and fully. At the same time, without stipulation, it suggests that the United States make to Great Britain representations parallel to those to which it has acceded.

The suggestion is just. It throws upon the United States Government a duty which should be immediately set about in the most generous measure of good faith.

The President has now another opportunity at last to take counsel of the wisdom of the people—that wisdom he has so often eloquently apostrophized, but with which he has done so little to acquaint himself. If he will consult it he will learn that it demands the vindication *against England also* of our violated dignity—the assertion now *against England* of the right of American citizens to sail the seas with lawful cargoes—a right which for a year has been trampled upon by the British Government, not as an impulsive war measure, but with calculation and persistency, viciously and contemptuously.

WM. BAYARD HALE.

THE WAR OF 1920

By the Author of "A Trip Through Headline Land"

(Being the Diary of Gustav Bauerfeldt, War Correspondent of the *Berliner Rundschau*)

(Synopsis:—Gustav Bauerfeldt, war correspondent of the "Berliner Runschau," comes to this country in 1920 in order to report the great war between the United States and the Allies for his paper. On the arrival the Japanese and Mexicans have already begun their invasion of the States. The Panama Canal is destroyed July 14th. England declares war against the United States. The Mexicans overrun Texas and the Japanese are triumphant on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco is attacked; the Californians are expelled from their State. The "hyphenated" Americans prepare to save their country; New York City is bombarded. The American navy is practically destroyed.)

IT only needs to be said here that after this the English fleet confined itself to blockading (a few cruisers closing Long Island Sound) with occasional long-range bombarding of Fort Hancock, until that night, a few weeks later, when the *Schley* slipped out and torpedoed the *Iron Duke*. After that Admiral Jellicoe conducted his blockade on the typical English plan, on the open sea, hundreds of miles from port. His light cruisers and destroyers, nevertheless, kept watch along the Jersey and Delaware Coasts, far from New York, but sufficient to intercept any coastwise traffic. The *Schley*, in a subsequent attack on one of this flotilla, got its ship, but was itself hit by a torpedo from a destroyer, and sank with all on board.

On the evening of the 22nd of July and all that night, New York was a city of horror and fear.

Less than a week ago it had seemed as immune from the harsh chances of war as at any time during the hundred years since the Treaty of Ghent. Compared with the cities of Europe its lot was charmed. Now its proudest towers were mere disfiguring heaps of brick and scrap iron, thousands of its citizens and defenders were dead or wounded, hundreds of thousands fought for ways of flight, northward into Westchester and Connecticut, westward across the Hudson. Fleeing, they suffered all the hardships of hunger, homelessness, separation from kin and friends.

Fortunately, the mere pressure of the numbers attempting to leave, with the resulting congestion and accidents, tended to check the movement, and the next morning the news of the punishment meted out to the enemy, coupled with official proclamations positively assuring the people that the forts had now mastered the ranges sufficiently to prevent any further attempt by the fleet to maintain a position from which it could shell the city, largely revived the people's courage.

It had occurred to certain of the commanders of the defense and their advisers that the English fleet would hardly have shelled Lower New York, where customarily so vast a sum in securities owned by Englishmen were stored, and where were the offices of so many corporations largely controlled by English money, had not something occurred which changed this condition in some degree or other. The investigations now set on foot disclosed that an astonishing liquidation and conversion of securities, an astonishing withdrawal of capital, had quietly taken place, first over a long period, then suddenly in the last few days; and that not only had much gold left the country for Canada, during the preceding weeks, but that under cover of the excitement since the 16th, vast sums from the Gorgan banks and certain others had been shipped north, actually passing through the enemy's lines into Canada, and through the blockading lines to England.

J. P. Gorgan himself and a number of other financiers and bankers had disappeared; later to turn up where they really belonged, in England. It was later learned also that the English Government had made provision for the reimbursement of Englishmen who might lose on American securities and other property due to the war, out of Government funds which were planned to be supplied by the indemnities levied on American communities; but furthermore, it was planned to secure the safety of much or all of this English capital by threat of confiscation of great amounts of American capital which had recently been invested in English securities by the Gorgan and other banks acting as agents for confiding American capitalists and investors.

CHAPTER X.

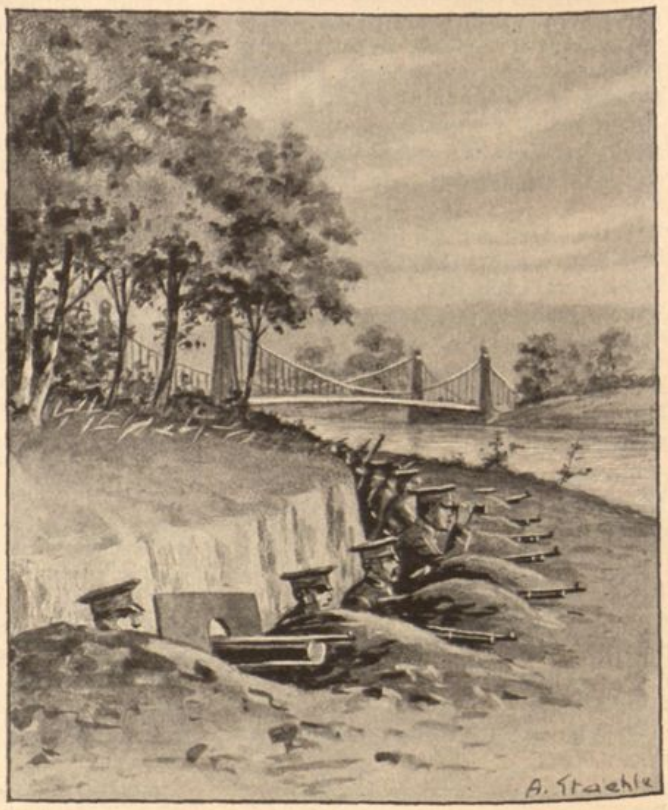
ENGLAND AND HER WHELPS

Between 1915 and 1920 the Dominion of Canada had increased its standing and reserve forces from 80,000 to 140,000. American newspapers failed to report this and suppressed the warnings which watchful men uttered.

By July 16, 1920, public and secret mobilization had put about 100,000 of these Canadian troops on a war footing, mostly concentrated near Montreal. There were also 5,000 English troops at Montreal, and 15,000 at Halifax. The latest arrivals of Hindus at Vancouver brought the number of those dark warriors to 60,000, of whom 20,000 (I give round numbers) were sent with the Japanese through Washington and Oregon to California, about 10,000 were encamped near Winnipeg, and 30,000 went East, the last of them reaching Hamilton, Ontario, on July 26th.

On July 20th Russia and France declared war on the United States.

The reasons given were the "anarchy created on the American Continents by the tyrannical pretensions and acts of the United States Government and the necessity of protecting" Russian and French interests in the Western Hemisphere and on the oceans. The actual facts were that Russia was hopelessly dependent on France and England for money, that French politicians were, as in other days, the merest lackeys of England, that Russia and France were bound by secret treaties to assist England, and that the English diplomats were able to offer certain luscious bribes.



The Canadians Are Victorious

"Canadian troops seized all bridges across the Niagara River."

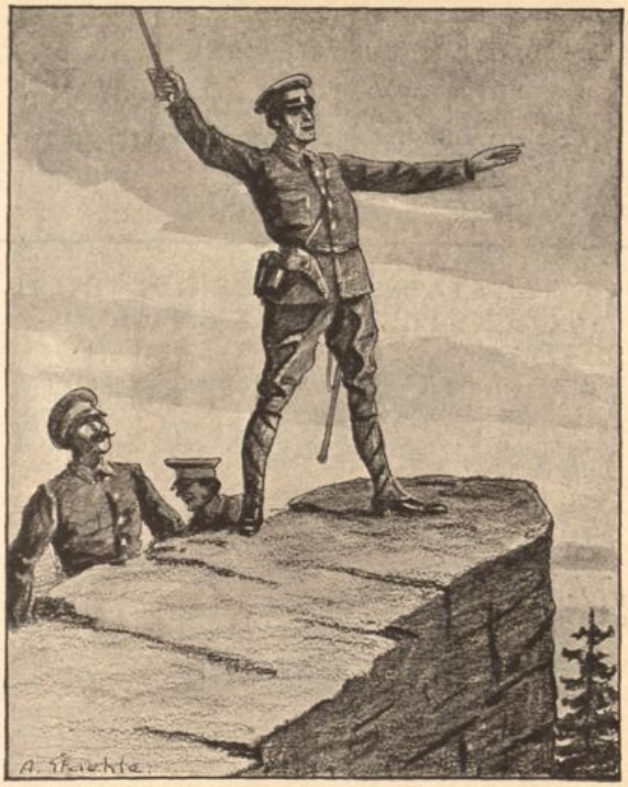
Since the Peace of Brussels, England had continued to hold Calais. The French nation was too feeble to protest vigorously, the French politicians were England's property, Germany looked on with amusement, letting the English know that the slightest move toward strengthening the somewhat battered and antiquated defences would cause Germany to strike instantly; but England held on in the hope of achieving its purpose by underhanded means. That hope showed itself more and more illusory, and by the spring of 1920 England was ready to make the restoration of Calais, one of the items of the price offered the French. It was further promised that France should receive New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. An excellent case for the justice of the restoration of this territory to France was made out by French and English apologists—quite as good a case as the French claim to Alsace-Lorraine. It was also hinted, not promised, that parts of the Province of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence, together with the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Northern New York, might be given to France. All reference to the manner of English acquisition of the formerly French Canada was discreetly avoided, even as, in 1914-15, the trivial and unreal French grievance against Germany entirely hid the long, bitter record of English invasion, bullying and intriguing against France.

As to Russia, the results of the Great War had forced her again to the Far East. Her hope of possessing Constantinople and Danzig, if not Hamburg and Bremen, was crushed. All her huge uncouth power was directed again toward the Pacific. The relations between Russia and Japan were becoming strained, and the English diplomats had indeed tried to precipitate a conflict; but neither Russia nor Japan dared. Perhaps after this war on America, the English statesmen thought, Russia would be strong enough and Japan weakened enough for the attack to be made. So Russia was offered the division of Alaska between her and Canada and a new huge loan. The loan was to be spent in improving the Trans-Siberian Railway and in building a fleet of Russian merchant steamers on the Pacific. Russian warships were to be built, also, but that was hidden, or the conspirators thought it was hidden, from Japan. Nikolai Nikolaivitch, Sazonoff, Goremykin and their pals would form a contracting company to improve the railway; they would form a steamship company to receive the Government subsidy for building ships, and they would have the ships built by a construction company who would also be themselves. So they were very ready to consider this bribe, for there were always millions of moujiks and Cossacks to command; millions who knew naught but to obey, even to the death, even under military leaders with the record of Nikolai Nikolaivitch.

By July 26th a French army corps had completed disembarkation at Montreal—the first companies having arrived on July 20th, showing that they had started before the French declaration of war, even as early in July, 1914, thousands of French Colonials, that is, black Africans, had been brought to Marseilles long before Germany had either mobilized or demanded that France refrain from mobilizing. Sikhs and Ghurkas meanwhile continued to arrive at Vancouver.

During the night of July 16th-17th Canadian troops seized all bridges across the Niagara River, near the Falls, and that between Bridgeburg, Ont., and Black Rock, N. Y., seven miles from Buffalo. In the morning they were excellently intrenched, and over their trenches gleamed rifle-barrels and machine guns.

The militia of Buffalo and North Tonawanda were mobilized on the 17th, strenuous efforts were made to muster the companies to something like full strength, and on the evening of the 18th they joined forces and attacked the trenches at Black Rock. They mustered about 3,000 men, including a battery of light artillery. Halting on the edge of the zone of fire they entrenched, and during the night placed their artillery. With the coming of dawn they opened fire. After an hour of shelling, which had a visible effect on one section of the enemy's line, the Colonel commanding ordered an advance. It was undertaken with great skill and steadiness, but when it came under the full fire of machine guns in the open it broke down, and nearly 300 men were missing from the broken ranks that re-formed before the American artillery. The shelling of the Canadian trenches was begun again, but ere long the ammunition was exhausted. Then the Canadians charged, in superior force, and the militiamen, disheartened by their inability to sustain



The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga
"We here undo the work of the Continental Congress."

a military action through lack of means wherewith to fight, made the best of a hasty retreat to Buffalo, leaving their useless field-guns to the invader.

The bridgeheads continued to be held by well-intrenched Canadians.

During the night of the 16th-17th an invasion in greater force and apparently of much more ominous character had developed on the Eastern border of the State.

Moving with a speed and a perfection of plan which told of long preparation, trains full of Canadians and English rolled into New York and Vermont on both sides of Lake Champlain. Long before dawn both Plattsburgh and Burlington were in their possession; before noon of the 17th their advance halted at Ticonderoga and Montcalm Landing, and they were in complete possession of the New York side and the greater part of the Vermont shore.

The ruins of Fort Ticonderoga were visited by a party of Canadian and English officers. It was here, in the early days of the Revolution, that Ethan Allen, commanding a party of "Green Mountain Boys" had surprised the British garrison and forced them to surrender "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" On this latter occasion a Canadian captain named Allen—one of the Allens of Montreal—climbing to a high point of the ancient fort, exclaimed, "In the name of King George and the great Johovah we here undo the work of the Continental Congress!"

On the evening of the 17th two of the passenger steamers on Lake George were captured at Baldwin, the northernmost landing on that most beautiful and historic of American lakes. On the 18th two yachts of considerable size and great speed, the property of wealthy Canadians who had purchased them the year before, issued from their boat houses near the upper end of Lake Champlain, neatly armored with thin steel plates and bristling with light cannon and machine-guns. These gun-boats proceeded to round up everything they found afloat in or out of harbor, convoying all desirable prizes to Plattsburgh. For two weeks troops continued to move down Champlain and George along shore and by boat. A number of the best captured craft were armored and armed. The garrisons at Lake George and at Whitehall, just south of Lake Champlain, remained for some time the southernmost points of the invasion.

(The next installment will show how the real Americans labored to save the country.)

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915

UNITED STATES SENATOR G. M. HITCHCOCK'S PLEA FOR AN EMBARGO ON ARMS

(The editor of THE FATHERLAND *has received the following letter from United States Senator G. M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska. Senator Hitchcock has achieved a nation-wide fame because of his noble efforts to inhibit our trade in murder and death.)*

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES

Omaha, Neb.

MY dear Viereck:

I have received your letter calling my attention to certain extracts from your paper, and in reply I am glad to say that I have appreciated them and other matter which I have read from time to time in THE FATHERLAND. The exposures you have made of the bloody traffic in arms and ammunition have been impressive. The enormous growth of this bloody trade indicates that it has a strong hold upon the country and will exert a powerful influence. Nevertheless, I believe there has been a constant growth of sentiment in favor of an embargo. I am particularly glad to note this growth of sentiment in the religious element of the country.

One of the difficulties in developing sentiment in favor of an embargo has been that it has been considered as exclusively a pro-German movement. There is a very natural reason why German-Americans should favor the embargo, but I think enough prominence has not been given to a consideration of the matter from an American standpoint. We must win American support, and to do so we must present the case from an American standpoint.

I introduced my bill and I supported it as an American. I maintained that the country should suppress the trade in arms and ammunition because it is an immoral trade, and profits from it are nothing but blood money. I maintained also that it is a trade which is bringing upon the country an enormous evil because it is inflaming the hates and racial differences in our composite population. If America had a homogeneous population the export of arms and ammunition might be carried on without involving disastrous consequences to our people, however immoral the trade would still be, but America has not a homogeneous population. It is to a large extent composite. We have some thirteen million people in the United States who are foreign-born, and we cannot supply arms and ammunition to any country of Europe to be used against any other country without inflaming race hatreds in our own country. Heretofore the various nationalities in the United States have lived together in peace and friendship. Those nationalities have been gradually blending into an Americanism. This traffic, however, producing as it does the bitterness of enemies, has served to check this blending and is beginning to make sharp and clear the differences between the various races and nationalities in the United States. In this way it is interfering with our own domestic peace and welfare.

It seems to me, therefore, that not only on moral grounds, but also on plain grounds of protecting our own nationality, we should prohibit a traffic which has the tendency to divide our country up into the nationalities of the old world.

Yours truly,

G. M. HITCHCOCK,
U. S. S.

BRAVO, DR. DUMBA!

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington has been guilty of a monstrous crime. What this crime is no one seems to know. At any rate the New York *World* has published some letters of Dr. Dumba and these letters clearly reveal that Dr. Dumba is not neutral. It appears that the Ambassador is very pro-Austrian. This attitude of his has shocked the Tory press of the land tremendously.

The pirated correspondence of Dr. Constantin Dumba, reprinted with such relish by that journalistic scavenger, the New York *World*, greatly reflects to the credit of that excellent diplomat. It is monstrous to think that many Austro-Hungarians, either unwittingly or compelled by dire need, should be forging weapons of death in American factories against their own brethren at home. These unfortunates are guilty not only of fratricide, morally, but of treason, legally, if they are still citizens of the Dual Monarchy. They forfeit forever the opportunity of returning to their native land even for a visit; they also forfeit whatever property they may hold or inherit in Austria-Hungary.

Germany has not only warned her citizens against the committal of such a crime, but she has established a bureau at 136 Liberty Street, where her sons who find themselves in such a tragic predicament may seek both aid and advice. Dr. Dumba's project for organizing a similar welfare bureau, according to the advice of the highest legal authorities, was entirely within his rights; in fact, it was unquestionably his duty. The New York press has lost the last vestige of shame if it attacks Dr. Dumba on this account, and even demands his recall. Since when is it a crime to prevent the commission of a crime? Since when is it wrong to save a man from staining his hands with the blood of his brothers?

If, incidentally, the proposed action should cripple Uncle Sam's Death Mills, grinding out destruction for the Teutonic Allies, we, as patriotic Americans, cannot but rejoice. The bloodguilt on our heads is heavy enough. Nothing can cleanse our hands from this dastardly traffic. But any action that lessens the output of ammunition lessens the monstrous burden of shame that the War Trust has imposed upon the American people.

THE *HESPERIAN*

THE *Hesperian*, a British transport ship, has been sunk. She has met her doom mysteriously, like the *Arabic*. None of the passengers saw the torpedo nor is there a single authentic description of the submarine that was supposed to have sunk her. In all probabilities both the *Hesperian* and the *Arabic* were sunk by an English undersea craft in order to embroil the United States and Germany in an irretrievable quarrel. For England, bankrupt, needs American money. She will go to any extreme to enlist American sympathy and support. But if we accept the British version of the sinking of the *Hesperian*, the conclusion is obvious that the commander of the submarine has been out of touch with the German Admiralty for weeks. Submarines report to their bases every two or three weeks and sometimes, because of their positions, only once a month.

But aside from these speculations there are certain very substantial facts to be considered. To begin with, the *Hesperian* was a Canadian troopship carrying Canadian

soldiers within her hold. She was an armed vessel. She plied between two British ports, Glasgow and Montreal, although American newspapers insinuate that the *Hesperian* was a passengership, plying between England and the United States. As the *Hesperian* was an armed vessel she was subject to immediate destruction by the enemy, because the German Admiralty, nor any other Admiralty in the world, would accept the preposterous doctrine enunciated in the United States, that a merchantman may be armed for "defensive" purposes and still be regarded as an unarmed vessel.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

THE FATHERLAND remarked some time ago that we could safely leave the negotiations between Germany and the United States in the hands of President Wilson and Ambassador Bernstorff. The world owes a debt of gratitude to President Wilson for having resisted the jingoes led by Theodore Roosevelt and that disinterested patriot Colonel Thompson. The President and the American people, on the other hand, owe to Count Bernstorff a debt of gratitude for wringing from Germany the generous concession that has ended the submarine controversy. For Germany was not in a mood to make concessions to a country that has so grossly violated the spirit of neutrality, a country that, in defiance of decency and international common sense, attempts to shield its cargoes of murder with the lives of its citizens.

No doubt Count Bernstorff explained to Berlin the difficulties and complexities that beset President Wilson. He also may have explained that the United States is so absolutely controlled by a small plutocratic oligarchy that the murder traffic still goes on against the will of the American people. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that when Congress at last assembles after a period of prolonged desuetude popular indignation will reach such a momentum that anyone who dares to defend our connivance in murder will be swept into political oblivion. If Germany and the United States had clashed, it would have been a dark hour for both countries, darkest of all for Germany's sons in America. There is no question that Count Bernstorff's resolute action and the courage of President Wilson in the face of a violent campaign on the part of the war manufacturers saved us from this sinister fate. It is to their credit that the blackest possible chapter in the history of the war remains, let us hope forever, unwritten.

THUMBS DOWN!

POPE BENEDICT, the solicitous pastor of millions of the soldiers who are now seeking each other's death upon the fields of Europe, has renewed his efforts to restore peace. Such action is fitting. It is natural that the Pope should unceasingly labor for peace. It is natural that at this time he should turn to Mr. Wilson for aid.

But the attitude of a certain section of the American press toward this noble effort of the Pope and Cardinal Gibbons is extremely unnatural and strange. The desire to bring about peace is deeply resented by these preposterous journals. To blow furiously for war, to publish the most absurd statements, to display the most astonishing ignorance, are natural and characteristic of these sheets; but to be constructive, to have a vision, an insight into world politics, are alien attributes to their editors. Therefore the uplifting labor of the Pope and Cardinal Gibbons in behalf of humanity and peace received but scant respect from the Tory newspapers.

—From *Kladderadatsch*, 1909.

A LEFT-HANDED GAME

(This cartoon, published in 1909, reveals "Kladderadatsch" as a prophet. Notice how King Edward, the moral author of the war, plays both Servia and Italy against the Teutonic Allies.)

HAIL, FRIENDS OF PEACE!

AS this number goes to press the Friends of Peace, assembled in Chicago, are still in session. We reserve comment on the work until their task is completed. May the Friends of Peace grow until they include every man, woman, and child in the United States! May they be so successful as to eliminate the reason for their existence! Meanwhile thanks are due to John Brisbane Walker, Henry Weisman, Mrs. William R. Shepherd, and the other leaders who so courageously battle against the organized battalion of ignorance, greed and corruption. The most significant work of the meeting was the resolution enthusiastically passed demanding that arms and ammunition manufactured in this country should be restricted to American use only.

PROFESSOR JOHN A. WALZ ENDORSES *THE FATHERLAND*

I HAVE read with great interest the excellent article of Dr. Albert. I learned from the article that you had declined to allow the representatives of the German Government any influence upon the editorial attitude of THE FATHERLAND. I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your stand. All German-Americans will thoroughly approve your action. THE FATHERLAND must remain distinctly under American control in order to fulfil its great mission. It must insist upon the American principle of open criticism, even of the administration, whose actions during the last twelve months have in several instances been quite contrary to American principles and political traditions.

JOHN A. WALZ, Harvard University.

ARE AMERICANS ACQUIRING A BRITISH SENSE OF HUMOR?

IT is an amusing modern situation to see an American journal printing a column in the Italian language, trying to whoop it up for the British, while the value of a pound sterling is daily falling in the market, scolding about hyphenated Americans and unable to appreciate the humor of it all.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

"Iron Cross"

War Souvenirs

MOST ARTISTIC and BEAUTIFUL

WAR SOUVENIRS

Gentleman's or Lady's Watch, $2.10
(GERMAN SILVER)

Scarf Pins, 25c Watch Fobs, 35c
Brooches, 35c Hat Pins, 35c
IN OXIDIZED SILVER FINISH

all bearing the "Iron Cross," Postage included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

HENRY P. RICHTER
845 Broad Street Newark, N. J.
DISTRIBUTERS AND AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

ONE YEAR'S SUPPLY OF MAGAZINES 10c

DO YOU KNOW that hundreds of publishers would be glad to send you a free sample copy of their Magazine if they only knew your address? **It is our business** to furnish Publishers only with the names of intelligent magazine readers. If you will write your full address **VERY** plain and send us **ONLY 10** cents **(in silver)** or money order we will send your name to several hundred publishers within a year, who will send you **FREE** sample copies of hundreds (yes, several hundreds) of the leading Standard Magazines, Farm Papers, Poultry Journals, Story Magazines, Reviews and Weekly Papers, Mail Order and Trade Publications, Housekeeping Magazines, Fashion Journals, Illustrated Magazines and in fact about all kinds of high-grade interesting magazines coming to you in most every mail for over a year and all for **ONLY 10** cents **(in silver)**.

WE-DO-AS-WE-SAY

so send a silver dime **at once** and your name will go on our next month's circulating list and you will be greatly surprised at the results as we assure you that you will be more than **well pleased** with the small investment. **And you WILL NEVER regret it.** Address the Magazine Circulating Co., Box 5240, Boston, U.S.A. Circulating Dept. 6-C. **DON'T** fail to write **YOUR** full address **EXTRA** plain. We have something in store for you—as a real surprise—if you will please let us know in what paper you saw this advertisement.

DR. THEINHARDT'S
HYGIAMA
On The Market For Over 25 Years
CONCENTRATED DIETETIC FOOD

Manufactured in Stuttgart-Cannstatt, Germany. Unexcelled as a food for sick, convalescents and those in need of building up the entire system. For sale at all drug stores or at

North American Trading & Dev. Co., Sole Agents
66-68 Beaver St., New York City
(Literature sent upon request)

California

Rich land (irrigated) producing Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Alfalfa. Low prices. Easy terms. Write for literature. J. O. Blichfeldt & Son, Orland, Glenn County, Cal.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck
Berlin Correspondent

FLOATING HOSPITALS

PRACTICALLY every one is acquainted with the workings of the sanitary arrangements of the German army, but only a small majority of the general public knows anything about the similar provisions made for the navy. Probably many persons have asked themselves the question: What becomes of the wounded men of the battlefield crews, and how are they removed from range of the enemies' shells into a place of safety where they can receive the proper treatment? As is well known, every soldier in the army is provided with a medical case, containing the articles necessary for giving first aid to the injured. Similar appliances are on hand on all the German warships, and if no trained ambulance man is available, the bandages are adjusted by some one of the crew, all of whom are familiar with the elementary principles of sanitary matters. During a naval engagement the wounded are removed to a part of the ship reserved for this purpose, which is situated below and must, therefore, be artificially lighted and ventilated. Such a surgeons' room was exhibited at the Berlin Exhibition for the Care of the Wounded, and from the accompanying picture it may be seen that no appliances of modern surgical science is lacking. Motionless operating tables, freely suspended, chloroforming apparatus supplied with oxygen, sterilizators for bandages and instruments; all this and much more is held in readiness, so that if immediate treatment is necessary, an operation can be undertaken.

MODEL OF FLOATING HOSPITAL

If, at the close of a naval battle, the less protected and more spacious operating rooms have remained intact, the patients are removed thither. These accommodations are furnished with bathing facilities

WILL THE UNITED STATES GO TO WAR WITH GERMANY?

Read the pamphlet, "THE PROSPECT OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN WAR," by Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

SEND FOR OUR LITERATURE

THE CONQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES. A book of startling facts. *Twelve cents.*

A COLLECTION OF FAMOUS AND FORGOTTEN CARTOONS. How *Punch* caricatured the United States. *Ten cents.*

THE SLAVE MIND IN THE UNITED STATES. A condemnation of pro-British Irish-Americans by Jeremiah A. O'Leary. *Ten cents.*

THE FABLE OF JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM. A powerful analysis of Anglo-American relations with original sketches. *Ten cents.* In colors, *Twenty-five cents.*

THE PERIL OF AMERICAN FINANCE. The pamphlet which startled Wall Street. *Five cents each or $2.50 a hundred.*

A WAY TO TRUE AMERICANISM

You vote as American citizens. You toil as American citizens—*why not fight for true Americanism upon an American platform?* The American Truth Society is going to enter the 1916 campaign. It needs organizers in every congressional district. The fight must be made in the primaries, *not with a new party* but within the old parties. We want writers, orators, organizers and contributions. Write for particulars.

Enroll under the American flag by joining the American Truth Society. Dues, $2.00 a year. American citizens (men or women) only are eligible. Officers: Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President; Frederick F. Schrader, 1st Vice-President; J. Loring Arnold, 2d Vice-President; James F. Quinn, 3d Vice-President; Gustav Dopstaff, Treasurer; George Whitefield Mead, Secretary.

AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY
1133 Broadway New York City

LANDERZIEHUNGSHEIM
THE INTERLAKEN SCHOOL—ON A FARM

For boys from eight to eighteen. Preparation for Life. Certificate admits to American and German universities. Thorough instruction in sciences and languages; small classes, individual work. Quiet life—near woodland and water on eight hundred acre farm. All students work daily in wood and metal shops. They construct buildings, and they share and gain insight into practical work of the farm and school plant. Training for leadership and executive responsibility for sons of business and professional men. German instructors. For information address: Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, Indiana. La Porte County.

Winter Session Sept. 15th to June 1st

SEND YOUR DAUGHTER TO THE
LANKENAU SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
2200-2400 South College Ave., Philadelphia

She will not only receive a good general education but also thorough instruction in the English as well as in the German language. The school is conducted by Lutheran Deaconesses.

and the chemists' room serves also as a laboratory for microscopic and chemical investigations.

Those who have received only light wounds are kept here until they are fully recovered, while the severely wounded are removed to the hospital ships, which are equipped with every comfort of a passenger steamer and with all the appliances required for scientific nursing. In normal times these ships are designed to carry about two thousand passengers; when converted into hospital ships, they accommodate only 300 beds, which leaves the patient all the space and air required from a hygienic standpoint. The beds are not in tiers, but are all on the level and so arranged as not to be affected by the motion of the ships. Special swinging berths are provided for the severely wounded patients. Sun and air, the two most important healing factors, stream in through the portholes which are placed well above the water line.

On the *Sierra Nevada*, a hospital ship of the North German Lloyd line, the hospitals extend the entire length of the ship on the two uppermost decks. Smaller rooms, strictly isolated, serve for patients with infectious diseases and special provision is also made for the mentally deranged. The operating rooms are situated on the upper deck with adjoining rooms for administering anesthetics, bandages, and the like. In one of the pictures may be seen the Röntgenroom, an important factor in modern war surgery, and there are also special cabins fitted up with dentists' instruments, where patients whose jaws have been injured may receive attention. There are rooms for electrical treatment, medicinal baths; every department has its own bath and toilette arrangements, and there is a disinfections' equipment in connection with the quarantine quarter of the ship. Commodious kitchens, cold storage, and storerooms insure good food for the patients; and there are further washing and ironing rooms, as well as workrooms in which the physicians' appliances and hospital clothing are repaired. There is a library at the disposal of the patients, and the physicians find all the necessary reference books on board.

Such a hospital ship is under the direction of a chief surgeon assisted by their surgeons and their physicians. The staff further consists of a chemist, a dentist, the sanitary corps and volunteer nurses.

The nautical management of the ship is in the hands of the same captain and officers who have charge of the vessel in times of peace. All kinds of contrivances are at hand for the rescue of the shipwrecked, so that more than a thousand persons may be saved from drowning.

One of the most practical of these appliances is reproduced in one of the accompanying pictures. When the first thousand rescued men are safely on board, the work is continued with the same device, as there is room on the ship for several thousand persons.

In order to facilitate the transport of pa-

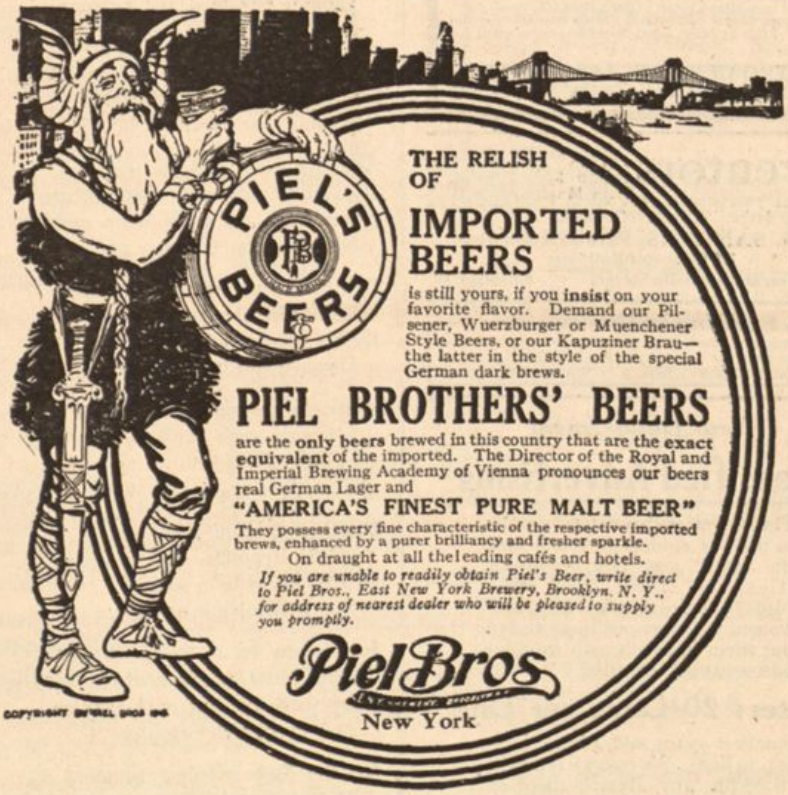
Aufruf
an die Deutschen Amerika's!

Zur Verteidigung des alten Vaterlandes und siegreichen Beendigung des ihm aufgezwungenen Krieges ergeht von Neuem der Ruf zur Beschaffung der hierzu erforderlichen Mittel durch eine dritte **5-prozentige Kriegsanleihe,** die zum Kurs von 99 Prozent aufgelegt wird. Sollten wir Deutschen in Amerika nicht nach bestem Können an dem Erfolg dieser neuen Kriegsanleihe mitarbeiten und dadurch die Lage unserer Brüder in der alten Heimat erleichtern? Deutschland's Stärke auf militärischem, wirtschaftlichem und finanziellem Gebiet hat sich nach einjährigem siegreichen Ringen ungeschwächt erhalten und sich dadurch die Bewunderung der ganzen Welt erzwungen, während die Alliierten in jeder Beziehung verloren haben und am Abgrund eines wirtschaftlichen und finanziellen Zusammenbruchs stehen. Deutschland's Kriegsauslagen verbleiben im Land; die Alliierten müssen im Ausland kaufen und mit Gold dafür bezahlen. Der Goldbestand der Reichsbank ist seit Ausbruch des Krieges aufs Doppelte gestiegen, derjenige der Bank of England ist in bedrohlicher Weise zurückgegangen. Deshalb ist das in der deutschen Reichsanleihe angelegte Geld sicher und wird sich durch Preissteigerung und Erhöhung der Markrate nach dem Kriege vermehren, außerdem verzinst sich das Geld inzwischen mit über 5 Prozent. Auch können die Reichsschuldscheine jederzeit wieder veräußert werden. Solange dieser Kampf um Deutschland's Freiheit und Existenz andauert und unsere Brüder ihr Leben in die Schanze schlagen, sollten die Deutschen in Amerika es sich zur Pflicht machen ihre Ersparnisse dem Vaterland, dem sie soviel verdanken, zur Verfügung zu stellen. Wegen aller Einzelheiten wolle man unverzüglich bei uns vorsprechen oder schreiben — deutsch oder englisch.

Wollenberger & Co.

105 S. LaSalle St. Deutsches Bankgeschäft Borland Gebäude

Chicago.



WAR DIARY of an American Woman. *By Jouett Jeffries*

THE author of this intensely interesting book was an eye-witness of the stirring days in Europe just preceding the war and during the first few months of hostilities. What she saw in Berlin and elsewhere during those trying weeks is put down faithfully and graphically. The volume is profusely illustrated and bound in cloth. **Price $1.25 per Copy**

THE FATHERLAND, - 1123 Broadway, New York City

ANNOUNCEMENT

HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT
ILLUSTRATED WAR CHRONIC

A limited quantity of the two numbers that were ***confiscated by the English*** (Numbers 10 and 11), also of Numbers 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, August 1, 1915, issue, have been received from Germany. The quantity is too small to distribute to all the news-stands and book-stores. Copies of the above numbers will be sent on receipt of price by the American representative and distributor:

H. C. SIEMER
220 Broadway New York, N. Y.

STERLING SILVER RINGS
The Head of the Kaiser in Relief

They are handsome and useful Souvenirs of the World War. Order one today. Specify size of Ring desired for Ladies or Gentlemen. Price $1.00.

EMPEROR CUFF LINKS

These useful Souvenirs commemorate one of the greatest epochs in history. Every reader of THE FATHERLAND should buy one or more. They are finished in oxidized silver. Don't hesitate. Send your order now, before you forget. Help us advertise the cause. Price 25 cents a set. Send five cents extra for postage.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Inventors Write for list of inventions wanted and my new book, "The Last Word on Patents"; if I procure your patent, I will take up its sale if you desire. Highest references.

H. J. SANDERS, Patent Attorney
190 Webster Building
Van Buren and La Salle Streets Chicago, Ill.

A Fortune to the Inventor
who reads and *heeds* it, is the possible worth of the book we send for 6 cents postage. Write us at once.
R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Dept. R. WASHINGTON, D. C.

New Department

Classified Advertising

The object of this department is to put our readers in touch with the latest and best commodities for home and office. Also to help worthy men and women to better positions and to put them in touch with unusual business opportunities.

Rates: 20 Cents per Line

Smallest space sold, 4 lines; largest, 12 lines. We reserve the right to decline any advertisement we do not deem suitable for our readers.

When sending in advertisements, address Classified Advertising Dept.,

THE FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway, New York City

tients to and from the ship, there are a number of quick operating devices, such as cranes, block-and-pulleys, and the like. In the interior of the ship there are lifts connecting the various decks.

In addition to the specially arranged hospital ships, there are also so-called auxiliary hospital ships, which are a cross between a war ship and a hospital ship and go alongside the former to take off the wounded and transfer them to safer quarters.

Hospital ships are also used for the transport of wounded soldiers, wherever a waterway makes such a thing practicable, and it goes without saying that this means of transportation is far easier on the wounded men than transportation by rail.

BROTHER WILLIAM

RECENTLY a dozen Soci
Sat about to quench their thirst;
Bebel's bust, as genius loci
Seemed to guard them from the worst.

Opportunity afforded
Strong debating; whew the storm!
Of the twelve be it recorded
Nine wore Landwehr uniform.

Not as heretofore their speeches
Proudly praised their party-rise;
Only warlike feud and breaches
Sounded through their battle-cries.

And the one said: "Children, now I
. . . Thunderation, villainy . . .
Am not less an honest Soci,
Though enflamed for Germany.

Are we not of one great Nation,
We of North and South and West?
One great flame of adoration
Warms our German hearth so blest.

And our Kaiser, never swaying
. . . Ede, stop that stare, it can
Never hush my voice from saying . . .
Is a genuine German man.

I demand that henceforth honor
Unto Wilhelm be expressed;
By his recent speech of valor
I was mightily impressed.

When he passed from one to 'nother
Solemnly each hand to seek,
And proclaimed himself as brother,
Yes, then tears ran down my cheek.

Prattle not about a Future—
State; Republic, such as that;
Glad I am to be a soldier
And a royal one at that.

Prost, now let us be the wiser!
Come on Comrades, cheer with me:
Long shall live our noble Kaiser
And in war victorious be."

Sat the Reds in silent wonder!
Then, what think you happened? Ah,
Like a mighty roll of thunder
Rose a powerful hurrah!

Translated by Sophie Vischer, New York, from the German original, which appeared in the *Vorwaerts*.

Shall Your Money Prolong this War?

You say: No! Then don't buy war stocks and help make bullets and powder! Then don't leave Your Money in someone's hands, who may finance murder plants or loan it to the belligerents! Be a True AMERICAN!

Invest in peaceful New Jersey Real Estate. There it will be safe—select First Mortgages—will bear 6% interest.

Think it over and write for information.

Attorney 505, c/o Fatherland
1123 Broadway, New York City

The Dual Alliance
vs.
The Triple Entente

Germany's Case IN THE Supreme Court of Civilization

Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Secretary of the Treasury, reviews the "White," "Yellow," and "Orange" papers, and reaches a different conclusion from that of James M. Beck, holding the Allies responsible for the war.

Price 10 cents

THE FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway New York City

IRON CROSS BROOCHES

Made from Sterling Silver (*dull finish*)
ONLY 50c EACH

A reproduction of the original Iron Cross. Just what every one has been looking for. These artistic novelties are made for us by a German craftsman. Buy one or more for yourself and friends. They will remind you of the men who are fighting on the field of battle. Send your order now, please.

Special Prices in quantities to Churches, Bazaars and Clubs

AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION
1123 Broadway, New York City

VOL. II Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of The FATHERLAND

We are anxious to secure the above issues of THE FATHERLAND and are willing to pay 5 cents for each copy sent to us. We must have these copies by October 1st.

The FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway New York City

GARDEN FESTIVAL AND BALL

For Benefit of German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Widows

THE nautical and technical steamship officers and also the staff of all the German and Austrian steamships, anchoring in New York harbor at the present time, will celebrate the Teutonic victory by giving a grand Garden Festival, followed by a Gala Ball on October 3rd at Union Hill Schützen Park, N. J. The financial benefit accruing from this affair will be donated to the widows and orphans of German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish soldiers. The arrangements of this festival are in the hands of 184 prominent nautical and technical officers and their staffs. This committee is rendering great assistance, and will see to it that visitors enjoy themselves. The minor officers and remaining crew of the German and Austrian steamships are also working very hard for the festival.

ENGLISH "KULTUR"

(From the London "Graphic.")

Down with the Germans, down with them all!
O Army and Navy! be sure of their fall.
Spare not one of them, those deceitful spies!
Cut out their tongues, pull out their eyes,
Down with them all."

SEND YOUR MAIL ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

The following neutral ships will sail from New York City on dates indicated:

Tuesday, Sept. 14th, *Ryndam*, Rotterdam.

Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, *Frederick VIII*, Copenhagen.

Saturday, Sept. 25th, *Kristianiafjord*, Bergen.

Thursday, Oct. 7th, *United States*, Copenhagen.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

A weekly published and owned by The Fatherland Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Farragut 9777. Cable Address, Viereck, New York. President, George Sylvester Viereck; Vice-President, Hayo Hans Hinrichs; Treasurer, Curt H. Reisinger; Asst. Treasurer, Walter W. Stake; Secretary, A. M. Grill. Terms of Subscription, including postage, in the United States and Mexico, $2.00 per year. In Canada, $2.25 per year; $1.25 for six months. Subscription to all foreign countries within the Postal Union, $2.25 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Newsdealers and Agents throughout the country supplied by The International News Company. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, if accompanied by return postage, and found unavailable, will be returned. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited contributions.

European Representative, LOUIS VIERECK, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

AS TOKENS OF LOVE

for your friends or relations in the old country or at the fighting line, we ship war parcels direct from Hamburg containing:

ASSORTMENT I.—$2.00
4 tins Smoked Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
4 tins Norweg. Fish in Olive Oil.
1 tin Chops.
Net Contents about 6½ lbs.

ASSORTMENT 2.—$4.00
3 tins Norweg. Fish in Olive Oil.
3 tins Smoked Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
2 tins Boiled Red Salmon.
2 tins Finest Liver Sausage.
1 tin Chops.
2 tins Meat Cake.
Net Contents about 11 lbs.

ASSORTMENT 3.—$7.50
4 tins Norweg. Fish in Olive Oil.
8 tins Smoked Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
2 tins Boiled Salmon.
5 tins Finest Liver Sausage.
2 tins Chops.
2 tins Meat Cake.
8 tins Smoked Spratts in Olive Oil.
4 tins Smoked Spratts in Tomato Sauce.
Net Contents about 25 lbs.

SUBJECT TO CHANGES.
Money orders and checks taken.

Addressee will receive everything guaranteed of finest quality and all charges of packing prepaid.

TRANSATLANTIC RELIEF PACKAGE CO. 21 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY Tel. Broad 3725

NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN

To be issued at 99, bearing 5% interest.
For full particulars in regard to subscription for this loan, address

A. WUNNENBERG

42 Cotton Exchange Bldg. Telephone 3012 Broad New York City

5½%
Oesterreichische Kriegsanleihe

Vortheilhafte Kapitalsanlage, besonders für Landsleute, die nach Oesterreich zurückkehren wollen. Information ertheilt und die Schatzscheine besorgt

Alex. Von Fest

17 Battery Place, Zimmer C, New York

LUST'S ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

(Father Kneipp's Schrot-Brot)

and **Whole Wheat Zwieback.** Not made from artificially impoverished white flour, but from the whole natural ground grain, furnishing a distinctly greater amount of nutrition and endurance to the body. It positively prevents constipation and its attending ills.

5 Boxes Zwieback or 7 Loaves of this Famous Bread, express prepaid, for one dollar; or 1 Sample Zwieback or 1 Loaf Bread for 25 cents, postpaid.

Ask for Agents' Discounts

Lust's Health Food Bakery
S. E. Corner 105th Street and Park Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Just Out*— THE SEPTEMBER INTERNATIONAL —*Just Out

It Contains:

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S GREAT SPEECH TO THE IRISH PARLIAMENT—never delivered and never before published.

A wonderful story by August Strindberg, Sweden's foremost genius.

A startling analysis of THE REAL AMERICAN ATTITUDE by Aleister Crowley, the famous English poet.

A brilliant character sketch of COUNT BERNSTORFF by Alexander Harvey.

A contribution by HOUSTON STEWART CHAMBERLAIN which will invoke criticism and widespread discussion.

An explanation of ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR by the most brilliant of modern historians—Paul Rohrbach, and many other striking and unusual articles, editorials, stories, and the events of the day seen through the eyes of the best writers living.

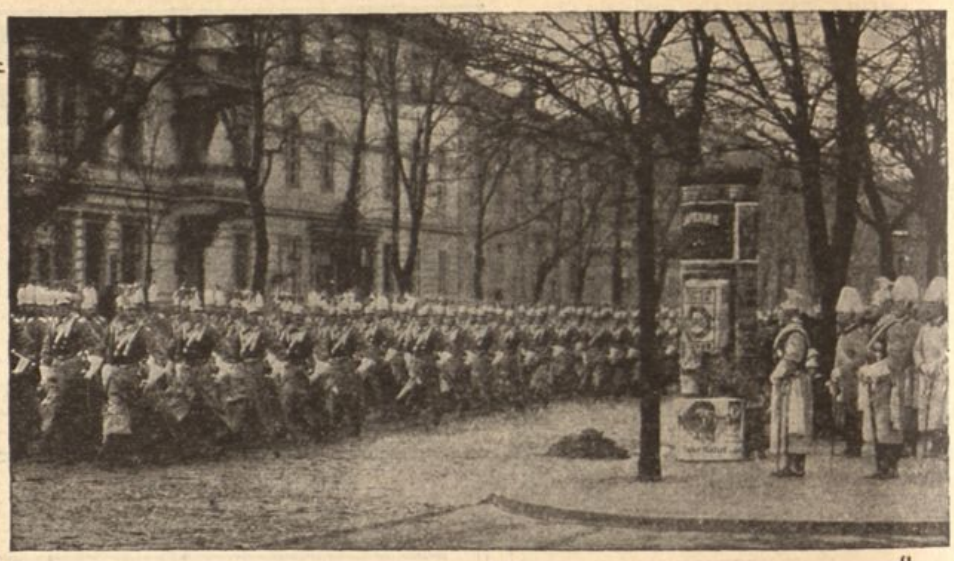
$1.50 a year SPECIAL OFFER: $1.00 for TEN MONTHS 15 cents a copy

1123 Broadway—THE INTERNATIONAL—New York City

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WARRING GERMANY

By Edward Lyell Fox

Special Correspondent with the Kaiser's Armies and in Berlin



THIS vivid and authentic narrative, covering five months of thrilling experience with the Kaiser's Armies in France, Belgium, Austria, Russia and Germany, is the first-hand impressions of an American writer whose special credentials from the German Government enabled him to go everywhere and see everything through official courtesies not extended to other observers in the field.

Mr. Fox has interviewed the King of Bavaria, Gen. von Hindenburg, the Governor-General of Belgium, and the President of the Reichstag. He witnessed the campaigning at close range in the trenches at Arras and Ypres, lived with the German officers at headquarters, surveyed the battlefield from an aeroplane, and, as a final unprecedented experience, has covered with an official escort the whole length of General von Hindenburg's battle line in Russia.

Price $1.65 postpaid

THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York City

THE SECRET BOOKS OF ENGLAND

At the General Staff archives in Berlin Mr. Fox made photographs of secret books printed in 1914 showing that England was ready for War in Belgium and knew every square mile of Belgian territory.

MILLIONS FOR WAR MUNITIONS

DO YOU REALIZE the tremendous amount of money involved in the munition traffic, the speed at which these implements are manufactured and the manner in which they are shipped? "THOU SHALT NOT KILL" gives full details of this inhuman traffic.

IN "ENGLAND ON THE WITNESS STAND" you will find Britannia judged and found guilty by a jury consisting of her peers.

"GERMANY'S HOUR OF DESTINY" contains startling prophecies which have since been fulfilled. Read what Col. Frobenius has to say about our coming war with Japan. You will awake from your feeling of security.

Thou Shalt Not Kill

PRICE 5 CENTS

England on the Witness Stand

PRICE 15 CENTS

Germany's Hour of Destiny

PRICE 25 CENTS

All Three Books for 25 Cents

The FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway New York City